### CUBA.

he steamship Morro Castle, Captain Greene, from rans on the 14th inst., arrived at this port restorday. The purser will please accept our acknowle prompt delivery of our despatches and files.

## SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Residence of Baron Magnus Said to tvo Been Broken Into by Order of arez-Salo of Spanish War Vessels in ban Waters-Situation of the Havana nako-Cablo Colobration-Sugar Market.

I am informed, upon the best authority, that Baron I am informed, upon the best authority, that harves agains, the Prussian Minister, was living in seclusion San Luis Potosi, heedless of the orders he received om his government to abandon the Mexican territory, as supposed to be insane. My informant assures that the Baron's want of popularity, as long as he mained in Mexico, had caused him many annoyances. ed in Mexico, had caused him many annoyances. supposed that he had the custody of documents prespondence of the greatest importance to his safe keeping by Maximilian; order that they should be transferred after hands, his residence was broken order of the present government, to take pos on of them. After a long and scrutinizing search, nothing of the kind was found there, and it is ned that he must have given the documents to

government had determined to sell at public three offits salting ships-of-war—the Santa Cectrancisco de Asis and Cortes—all three being conda suscless for modern service. It appears further,
the government intends to make a general reform
e havy, and in order to effect this, the intention
o sell the greater part of the 132 sailing
is of which it is composed, with the ultimate
of constructing a number of monitors and fronIn the Pacific campaign the sailing vessels were
only quite useling as instruments of war, but even
maports they afforded bad results, on which account
panish floot suffered innumerable hardships. By
hove measure it is calculated that the Spanish nawill need 5,000 less men and effect an economy of
y millions annually.

y millions annually.

s a confirmed fact that the Banco Espanol continues
y up all the gold coin it can obtain, at one half per
premium and one quarter per cent for brokerage,
speaks volumes as regards the total disregard to the
sciation of its own paper, and the incapacity of
aging such affairs, it now confirms that depreciation

managing such affairs, it now confirms that depreciation to be de facto.

An extra telegraph is to be established between Guanay and Mariel, at the solicitation of the Board of Health Mariel, it being considered absolutely necessary, owing the want of rapid communication with the capital our readers are no doubt aware that all vessels with olic emigrants have to undergo quarantine at Mariel fore being allowed to enter the port of Havana.

According to the statement which the Davio de la Mariel fore being allowed to enter the port of the wana.

According to the statement which the Davio de la Mariel as publishes monthly, the situation of the Havana has was in the aggregate as follows on the 31st of Austlast, as compared with that on the same day in 16:—Decrease in cash account, \$3,517.775 25; in a receivable, \$6,83,489 10; in share account, \$0,317 90; in deposits on interest, \$7,116,538 84 Increase loan account, \$1,548,924 85; in real estate, &c. 4,638 82; in the reserve rund, \$13,322 27; and in profit ions, \$288,075 59. The situation, therefore, on the luit, was inferior to that of last year by \$17,580,044, he Austrian war steamer Elizabeth arrived hero to-amid immense cheering from the Novara; but the yof Maximilian is to come in a larger vessel. The standard in memory of the unforted warms of the state of the cable communion opened to the public is to take clean.

tunate Archduke.

This afternoon the inauguration of the cable communication opened to the public is to take place, for which purpose his Excellency the Captain General has invited to be present all the corporatens, civil, military and ecclesiastical authorities, the foreign Consuls, &c., the General presiding. The first telegram will be transmitted to ber Majesty Queen Isabel, during the ceremony, and that of the Municipality will follow immediately, in representation of the inhabitants. As your correspondent will have to step in immediately after, I will close the present letter in order to be there in good time, as the steamer will close her mail at two P. M.

The untavorable advices about sugar received from

mail at two P. M.

so unfavorable advices about sugar received from
centres of consumption have depressed our market
pleiely. Yet I find no holders that will part with
r goods under the recent basis. Nothing doing in
this. Exchange in very moderate demand, but
lers pretty firm. London, 18% premium; Paris, 5%
premium; United States currency, 24 per cent disat, and gold bills, 6% per cent premium.

Government Interference with Industrial Improvements—The Authorities and the Strikes—Reduction in Duties on Kallway Material.

A rumor is affect among the lower classes to the effect the government had not permitted the use of the low machines of Susini for the manufacture of cigarettes we machines of Susini for the manufacture of cigarettes on the plea that the soldiers of the garrison and the door-keepers of private dwellings (most of whom have served army) will thereby be thrown out of an employ. which enabled them to make up for the low rehere any truth in the above report, more than four and men in Havana alone would be deprived of oh of manual industry, and they would find it

nite unusual in this country to hear of a "strike" the operatives. But what with the facilities all more enlightening elements of the telegraph. great changes are coming over this Island, and among the cigar twisters of Havana a few days ago. Such an "event," so common and harmless in the United tes and elsewhere, has been declared a criminal act in this country, according to the restrictive laws prevailing and deemed indispensable for the perfect main
tenance of the public tranquilities. The details of the
incidents are as follows:—The cigar twisters made a
similar move last year, but the attempt to obtain
higher wages, on secount of the increased value of food
and the scarcity of money, completely failed, and they
had to succumb by the force of necessity. I do not
mean to say that, were they another class of people
and of frugal habits, they could not make a very good
fiving with the high wages they earn; but, as their
habits are quite the contrary, they are unit to meet
such an emergency as the above. A few days ago the
second attempt was made, and more than twenty
of the largest manufacturers had a meeting,
all determined to unite against them, and
having decided to shut up their factories rather than
raise the wages of the twisters the men had no alternative but to return to their work on the old terms. The
enroumstance, however, soon got to the ear of the Govermor, and it is presumed that in view of the speedy
messures taken we shall have no occasion to recur to
the subject of "strikes" in Havana for a long time to
come.

To day's Official Gazette publishes a royal decree orderin this country, according to the restrictive laws pro-

messires taken we shall have no occasion to recur to the subject of "strikes" in Havana for a long time to some.

To-day's Official Gazetle publishes a royal decree ordering areduction on all railway material, to come in force on the 1st of July, 1863. The decree of April 23, 1866, prefixed the duty at six per cent advalorem by Spanish lag, and seven per cent in foreign bottoms. These will next year be as follows:—Of Spanish construction, by national flag, free of duty; of foreign make, by Spanish flag, four per cent, advalorem, and the same in foreign bottoms six per cent. The materials considered as for railway purposes are:—Locomotives, carriages, wagons and their appurtenances, rails, nails, bearers, platforns, water tanks, nail machines, &c.; from bridges, from covers, telegraphs and telegraphic apparatus, &c.

The steamer Georgia from Vera Cruz is expected on the 7th, to sail for New York next day.

The stock of sugar in the three Reglar warehouses on the 31st uit, compares as follows:—201,241 boxes and 453 hbda, against 275,351 boxes and 2,013 hbds. in 1893; 179,968 boxes and 1,075 bbds. in 1895; 223,341 boxes and 1,093 hbds. in 1893; 179,968 boxes and 1,075 bbds. in 1895; 233,341 boxes and 1,093 hbds. in 1895; 179, 189 boxes and 2,013 hbds. in 1893; 179, 189 boxes and 3,013 hbds. in 1893; 179, 189 boxes and 3,014 hbds. in 1895; 179, 189 boxes and 3,014 hbds. in 1895; 179, 180 boxes and 3,014 hbds. in 1895; 179, 180

A Haytien Commissioner Leaves Cuba for the States—A Bank in Trouble—One of the Causes of Crime in Cuba. HAYARA, Sept. 12, 1807.

The steamer Star of the Union sailed hence for Phila-

delphis yesterday at half-past two P. M.
Senor Montecatini, the directing engineer of the St.
Demingo mines, and proprietor of the guano beds of Alta Velo, after sojourning here a few days, took pas-sage in the steamer Liberty, in search of laborers for the railway about being constructed between St. Do-mingo and Cuayo de Medini. But I hear from an authentio source that he is, besides, commissioned by the Dominican government on sundry affairs, the nature of which has not been divulged to any one.

For some time past the Banco de San Carlos, of Ma-tanzas has been tottering; but its situation has somewhat ameliorated, in consequence of the sale of the last what ameliorated, in consequence of the sale of the last sugar plantation it possessed and an additional four per-cent paid in by the shareholders on the original capital. Nothing has yet been determined by the Spanish gov-erament with respect to the concessions asked for by the commercial community of Havana, and seconded by the merchants and shipowners of Barcelona, to encour-age the importation and warehousing of American cotton in Havana. Among the proposed measures the total abolition of the one and a quarter per cent found duty

what cause can this be attributed? is a very natural intercogative, and I have endeavored to investigate the prime one. It is naught else than the absence of the diffusion of useful knowledge, the proper moral education of entire families of the poorer classes. At the same time it must not be supposed that this is the only cause; no, there is another and a very serious one—the general condition of things all over the island. There is a total paralyzation in transactions, owing to the absence of all confidence and the consequent scarcity of metallic currency in the mercantile centres. I cannot discern the stightest prospect of a remedy to arrest this state of general disorder. A radical change of some kind is necessary to ruin and demoralization.

There is no variation in the sugar market. The highest offers for small select lots do not exceed 8½ rs. for No. 12. Chartered—English bark Minnie (at Cardenas), Havana for Boston, at \$1.50 per box. United States currency is firmer at 24 discount, and short sight gold draits command 8½ per cent premium. Sterling has risen to 19½ premium.

How Spain Consumes the Cuban Revenue—No Answer to the Cable Congratulations

No Answer to the Cable Congratulations Yet-Robberies and Outrages-Failure of Cuban Oil Pits-How a Mexicun Exile Lives

HAVANA, Sept. 14, 1867. Among the several royal decrees which arrived by ast mail from Spain the Official Gazette of Havana publishes one by which various items of the estimates of Cuba are reduced. Attention is especially drawn to the tem of \$396,000 dedicated to the necessary repairs of highways, and which became reduced to the insignificant sum of \$120,000 for an affair of such an important character to this country. This is the more extraordinary inasmuch as more than four-fifths of the budget is onsumed in attending to the general expenditure of

telegraphic reply having been received yet, to the mo-ment of writing these lines, from Madrid, as was reasonably calculated. after the various submissive messages which were passed through in the afternoon of Tuesday inst. The people have become very much concerned about it, and are anxiously waiting from day to day to hear the cause. I need not add that not a small portion of them attribute it to other causes than those which may hereafter account for this extraordinary interruption, as we have messages of but a recent date by the Transatlantic Telegraph, which came through New York to New Orleans. I am sure that the congratulatory address from the municipality to majesty could not have been couched in a more submissive tons, though perhaps the effect in Old Spain may have made quite a contrary impression to that which was probably intended.

In a previous letter I mentioned, the increasing numerical and the contrary numerical and increasing numerical and approach and the contrary impression to that which was probably intended. last. The people have become very much concerned

have been couched in a more submissive tons, though perhaps the effect in Old Spain may have made quite a contrary impression to that which was probably intended.

In a previous letter I mentioned the increasing number of assaults and robberies perpetrated in the country with impunity. In connection with this I just notice by the newspapers that there are large gangs or bands of highway robbers and desperate cutthroats, perfectly organized, and committing all kinds of depredations, and that a strong detachment of cavalry was sent against one of these gangs from Remedies, without having yet been able to obtain any decisive result.

A great deal was said last year about certain petroleum oil pits in Cuba, and among others the "diggings" which were being made in Madruga and other points on the island. But I am sorry to say that they have led to no satisfactory result. It is true that many thousand galions have been obtained after immense labor and expense, but the substance is what I believe in Pennsylvania is known by the name of "bullesblood," and that is all that has been got out of the Cuban "discings." On this account the spaculators are becoming disheartened; one of them, an American engineer, who was converted, together with all his family, to the Catholic religion, has, I understand, lost all faith in the success of the enterprise. The want of capital may also parily have contributed to the abandonment of all further "diggings," else the business could have been persevered in and fresh trials and experiments could have been made, as they ought before abandoning the unde taking, as everybody knows that even in the oil regions of Pennsylvania it is not all the borings that have proved successful.

General Robledo, of Mexico, is living at a country hotel in Marama, and, probably from a force of habit acquired in his own country's batt e fields, torgets that he is now in a neutral land, where he has nothing to fear, Yet I am told that he deems it either prudent or expedient to barriande his doors by forming a

BAVANA, Sept. 14, 1867. A captain and a major in the spanish service rought a duel at Puerto Principe. The captain was badly wound-ed in the abdomen by his antagonist, who fired out of his turn; but by the entreaties of the wounded man a reconciliation was effected.

the gangs of robbers in the interior of the island.

of Spain on the completion of the new cable is ridiculed and parodiod in a covert manner by the Siglo. No answer to the congratulations of the Captain General has yet been received from the home government. It is sufmissed that the authorities are withholding all private desparches until the looked for message comes from Spain.

Governor Gothe, of St. The for the benefit of his health.

# THE CUBA CABLE.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

Inauguration of the Cable-Telegrams Sent Across-No Answer from Spain to Congratu-Intions-Business Done the First Day of the Openiug of the Cable. HAVANA, Sept. 12, 1867.

The official inauguration of the cable took place at a quarter to four P. M. ou Tuesday last. The four official ssages I sent you by liberty went forward the same afternoon. The wires seemed to work most successfully, although the electric apparatus in use here is not so powerful as to send despatches by the "through line"—they have had to go to Key West first, The time taken to send the morning reply to Seward's

message to Washington was twenty-five minutes. The majority of persons present at the official ceremony, massage to Washington was twenty-five minutes. The majority of persons present at the official ceremony, including General Manzano, were bewildered at the rapidity of communication with Key West, which, of course, is almost instantaneous, or "even more so," as a live Yankee close by remarked.

Although the whole line, in all its details, is far from perfect working order, yet it was opened to public service yesterday (Wednesday), at nine A. M., but several communications from Key West interrupted the line until twelve M., when the first hence was commenced for the columns of the Herano. It was long enough not to be finished till one P. M.

The Spanish consorship has only been applied "winkingly." How messages received from "over the water" and through the wires may fare I cannot say. As regards official despatches from the United Statos Consult to our government, I presume that a tact understanding will have to be made between the two countries apart from the public.

The efficial congratulations sent to Madrid while the inauguration took place have not been answered yet; I mean that no reply has yet been received, or else the authorities have kept it secret. This fact has given room to numerous rumors of different features, but all tend to one point, and that is an apprehension that the whole of Span is in a state of revolution.

I am happy to state that Mr. Everott, the engineer of the company, who has been very sick, has recovered. Mr. F. C. Webb, the engineer of the contractors, was yesterday very low with fever in Key West. The Narva has lost three or four of her men, but, with the above exception, her officers are all well. I presume she will stay out her full time, and wait for Mr. Webb's entire recovery.

The receipts of the company yesterday—the first public despatch day—amounted to about twe thousand

she will stay out her full time, and any contine recovery.

The reccipts of the company yesterday—the first public despatch day—amounted to about two thousand dollars, exclusive of the press despatches.

I learn this mement that Mr. Hall, the American operator at Key West, has failen sick with fever, and Mr. Medley, the English operator, is now filling his place on the English system, which the Spanish officials understand best and prefer.

Regulations by the Authorities-Ridiculous Restrictions as to Time-Movements of the Narva-The Yellow Fever-The Cable in Splendid Working Order.

HAVANA, Sept. 14, 1867.

The Havana office hours of the submarine cable have been provisionally fixed as follows:—From eleven A. M.

to three P. M., and from six to eight P. M.; but I presume that the company will find it for their own inter-est to induce the authorities to permit the office to be open at all hours, as is the case with the inland tele-graph. As to the public, that has no voice in the matter in this happy land, where the press is not only impo-tent, but inactive enough not to take any notice of the inconvenience and even injury which long intervals may inconvenience and even injury which long intervals may occasion, unless the hours are changed soon, is not my affair. Provided the Henato's correspondents meet with no difficulty about immediately passing any important news by the wires, I shall be glad. But should your millions of readers be disappointed in this respect, I would suggest that the American government establish a regular line of daily mail boats from Key West to this port (that will only require six hours to make the passage), and, therefore, with three small boats, daily communication could be kept up, to the great benefit of all and to the injury of no one. Burely the United States government, that has such a

sible.

The English steamer Narva, from Key West on Thursday night, appeared by daybreak yesterday, and anchored opposite the Morro Castle. After taking in a freesh supply of one hundred tons of coal ate will leave to-day for New York, via Key West, in order to refresh her men, who have had a hard time of it in the swamps of Fhorida—so much so that seven of her men died there of the yellow fever. After taking a further supply of coal and provisions in New York she may take cargo or go in ballast back to England. All the elements have been against her, but she has steadfastly failfilled her mission.

go in ballast back to England. All the elements have been against her, but she has steadfastly fulfilled her mission.

Mr. F. C. Webb, the chief engineer of the cable contractors, is convalescent at Key West, and will proceed in the Narva. Mr. Everett, the chief engineer of the Telegraph Company, has quite recovered. Mr. Hall, the Key West operator, was also recovering; but it is arranged that one of the Havana operators is to go there, and relieve Mr. Hall for the time being, as it is an ardhous task just now, and cases of yellow fever prevail there. In the meantime Mr. Sadier has arrived here in the steamer Governor Marvin, on behalf of the I. O. T. Company, and he returns to Key West, the United States steamer Dow, and the steamer Nightingale, of the New York, Key West and Toxas line, were anohored there; the latter was to leave yesterday for Galveston. The United States steamer De Soto sailed for Key West on the 12th at nine A. Mr., and a French salling veasel (name not given), had left for the same destination.

When the Governor Marvin left Poerta Rassa on the 1th, Mr. Henry G. Donovan, the English operator, had been there sixteen days, but was about to proceed to Key West, where he is to remain about three mouths to operate at said station.

According to the statement of Señor Arantave, has made to me, the cable is in perfect working order, and the interruptions that have occurred are principally owing to the stekness of the operators. He thinks that in two or three days all will work with perfection.

The interesting man of the whole combination of the Intercented Telegraph Cempany, as it appeared in your columns of the 25th ultimo, is being capied by the Diarrio de la Marking, and will either appear in to-morrow's number or the following one.

### THE ODD FELLOWS.

the Jewish Orphan Asylum, the New York Institution for the Beaf and Dumb, the Cro-ten Water Works and the Park. Punctually at nine o'clock on Tuesday meeting the roll

cofficers and the representation by jurisdictions was called, and all of the former and a full quorum of the latter being present, prayer was offered by the R. W. Grand Chaplain, Rev. I. D. Williamson, when the Deputy Grand Sire proclaimed the Grand Lodge open

for the transaction of business.

The jurisdictions were then called in their order business, after which the Grand Treasurer submitted his annual report, which shows for the fiscal year the receipt of \$20,312 21 over the disbursements; and seconding to of \$20,312 21 over the disorsements, and according to
the estimates of the Financo Committee this sum will
meet all demands for mileage, per diem and other axpenses of the Grand Lodge during this session, and leave
a surplus of over \$4,000.

The special order of the day being the consideration of
resolutions offered at the previous session relating to a
non-beneficial membership of the Order the entire time
till the hour for adjournment was consumed in discusson.

non-beneficial membership of the Order the entire time till the hour for adjournment was consumed in discussion.

At twelve o'clock the Reception Committee of the State Grand Lodge, principal among whom are P. G. S. John A. Kennedy and P. G. M. Charles C. Pinckney, had thrty-five car-lages in waiting, which were speedily filled by the officers and members of the Grand Lodge, members of the Reception Committee and members of the press. Proceeding from irving Hall through Irving place to Fourteeath street, thence to Fifth avenue, and up that to Fifty-ninth, the Central Park was traversed to Seventy-inth street, through that to Third avenue, and then, by a right wheel, were soon at the Jewish Orphan Asylum on Seventy-seventh street. Upon entering this institution, in a few words P. G. M. Myer Stere, who is President of R, introduced the Recard Lodge to the Superintendent and officers of the Asylum. The Superintendent in a longthy written speece, which set crist the objects and charities of the institution, welcomed the Grand Lodge and tendered its hospitalities. Grand Siro Sanders, responded in betail of the Grand Lodge; wheel, Mayor Hoffman being present, he was called upon for a speech. The Mayor said that, notwinstanding New York city had been derided and villed as a sort of Sodom he was proud to know that her various public charitable institutions were the grasdest in the United States if not in the world; that the platform of this great city was broad enough for the peoples of the world, for here the peoples of all the world were congregated and found a resting place. He was proud to meet to this city the representatives of a great benevoleut organization, whose rapifications extended throughout our entire territory, and even into the new dominities.

The boys of the Asylum were exercised in their drill, the

After a drive to the east side of the Kumbie the cutire party atighted and rambled through a greater part of the Ramble, and thence to the main drive, near the music pavilion, where the carrisges took them up, proceeded through the Park to 190h street, and thence directly on to the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb. The exercises gone through here were of a truly interesting character, the principal practically explaining the method of reaching by signs the comprehension of the mute children. A half dozen of the smaller and afterwards the sams number of larger children were brought upon the platform of the chapel to exhibit in writing upon be blackboard a translation of various signs given by their instructor, while one of the pupils gave by mimicry a very lucid interpretation of lashing, toothdrawing, miking, of different classes of birds, animals, &c. The older class wrote upon the blackboard, each one for himself and herself—there being three of either sex—their understanding of who and what their visitors were. But for these interesting productions, they being quite lengthy, it is impossible to find room. In response to the sentiments which they embedded the Grand sire made a brief address of thanks, which was given by signs from the principal to the children as fast as delivered, and which, when concluded, was applanded by the unanimous clapping of hands of the little ones.

Passing out and taking the road for the High Bridge, the members of the Grand Lodge all declared themselves fully componizated for the fatigues of the drive and unpleasantness of the dast.

Reaching the headquarters of the Groton Aqueduct Commissioners near High Bridge about samest, refreshments were provided by the Grand Lodge Reception Committee, when the bridge and its surroundings were viewed and admired, and all once more were soon again seated in their respective vohicles, and orders given to the drivers to "make for home."

Wednesday's fiession.

The Grand Lodge of the United States reconvened at nine o'clock yesterday morning. After prayer by the Grand Chaplain, Rev. I. D. Williamson, the Grand Officers and a representation from a quorum of Grand Bodies being present the jurisdictions were called in their respective order for the presentation of business. Bodies being present the jurisdictions were caused in their respective order for the presentation of business. This order of business through with, the Grand Lodge resolved itself into secret esistion for the purpose of placing the unwritten work of the order before the representatives, and immediately resumed according to the order for the day. The reas and mays were then taken upon the adoption of the resolution relative to the accordinate or alteration of the area minused or alteration of the position of the laws which probibit a non-beneficiary class, when it was decided, by a vote of 32 for to 64 squanst, to make no changes thereupon at present.

Representative Lawrington, of Pa, asked permission to introduce a resolution, that the next session of the Grand Lodge be held in the city of Pittsburg, Pa. Resolution received and laid over under the rule.

A resolution was offered by Representative Honous, of Mass, that the 26th of April be designated and set aside as a day for the general observance of the subordinate lodges. Laid over under the rule.

A large number of resolutions was disposed of in a similar manner to the above, when the consideration of reports of committees was taken up.

Representative Garry, of Md., from the Legislative Committee, made the following report, which was adopted:—

To run R. W. Grand Longe or THE Univers. Status:

The Legislative Committee, to whom so much of the Grand

Representative Garry, of Md., from the Legislative Committee, made the following report, which was adopted:—

To The R. W. Grand Longs of the United States:

The Legislative Committee, to whom so much of the Grand Stro's report as alludes to the degree of Robokah has been referred by the session that has been referred by the session that has been referred by the session has yet been taken on the subject, and it is controlled that the session of the Grand Lodge, and acceptance whether the degree will be absolubed or not, the thomastice, after much deliberation, respectfully submit hat under existing circumstances, legislation of the important character suggested by the M. W. Grand Sire is adviced them character suggested by the M. W. Grand Sire is adviced them from giving the time to the controlled them from giving the time to the consideration of the subject which is necessary to perfect the legislation suggested. And the committee therefore recommend, that if it be the pleasure of the Grand Lodge to continue the degree, and to adopt further measures to perfect it, that the same be referred to a special Committee to report at the next session. In regard to the want of uniformity in the recognition or reception of this work by the several jurisdictions also alluded to by the M. W. Grand Sire, the committee are of opinion, that as this degree was originally adopted as a mere side degree or privilege, and is not an integral part of the work of the Order, (see Digest, p. 147.) its reception ought not to be made compulsory upon those jurisdictions that are unwilling to receive it.

The afternoon session was almost wholly consumed in disposing of previously proposed amendments to the constitution of the Grand Lodge.

During the day various eloquent tributes were paid to recently decessed members of the Grand Lodge.

# CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Probable Postponement of the Work of the Convention Until Next Year. ALBANY, Sopt. 18. 1897. It is currently reported here that the leading politi-

dans in the State Constitutional Convention have agreed to throw over their work until next year, and to submit no amended constitution this fall to the popular vote.

Their reasons are a fear to encumber their ticket the next State election with a bad constitution, and an unwiltingness to take from the Legislature any of its

will therefore be thrown away.

# PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONVENTION.

Protracted Discussion on the Reports of Committees on the Finances and Canals—A Pro-position to Sell the Canals Rejected.

ALEANY, N. Y., Sept. 18, 1867.

The Convention met at nine o'clock this morning.

Several petitions were presented and referred.

Mr. AxTELL made an explanation concerning an article in the Argus of this morning with reference to the report of the Committee on State Prisons.

THE METROPOLITAN POLICE—PIRE AND EXCISE COMMISSIONERS. Mr. GERRY called up the resolution offered by him yesterday, calling upon the Metropolitan Board of Police

for information.

Mr. Greeker moved to amend as follows:—"Provided it is not attended with any expense to the State." The amendment was lost and the resolution adopted.

Mr. Great then called up his resolution calling upon the Metropolitan Commissioners of Excise for information.

the Metropolitan Commissioners of Excise for informa-tion.

Mr. Vasner moved to amond by adding the follow-ing:—"In what manner the funds so proceived by them have been disbursed;"

Mr. Ginzeler moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried by 52 against 44.

Mr. Gener then called up his resolution calling upon the New York Fire Commissioners for information.

Mr. Kercaum moved to lay the resolution on the table. Carried.

CONSIDERATION OF REPORTS.

Mr. Duganne offered the following:—

Mr. Dudawns onered the following:—
Resolved, That sites the disposal of the report now under
consideration to remaining report of any committee shall
be considered in Committee of the Whole more than two
days, the first day's detacts being limited to one hour
appeches, the second to hair hour species, and on the third
day cach report shall be disposed of in Convention, debate
thereon being limited to affect minutes on each amendment and to two speakers on each side.

Mr. ALVORD moved to lay the motion on the table.

THE PEPORTS ON THE PINANCES AND CANALS. The consideration of the reports on the finances and canals was then resumed in Committee of the Whole. The following scenes, as reported by the Committee on Finances, was taken up:—

Secretary 9. The Legglature shall not sell, lease or other-tice dispose of any of the canals of the State, but they shall emain the properly of the State and under its management

The Legislature shall not sell lease or otherwise dispose of any of the canals of this State the revenue of which is sufficient to pay the expenses of collection, superintendence and ordinary repairs that it shall remain the property of the State and under its management.

Mr. Guestav took ground in favor of selling the canals. It had been asked, "Suppose the Central Railroad should buy thou?" He hoped that road would make the purchase, because they would seek to make them do all the business possible. So long as the canals beloased to the State they would be a source of corruption among contractors and efficials. He concluded his remarks by offering the following sphyiling the state of the state of

to the State they would be a source of corruption among contractors and officials. He concluded his remarks by oliering the following substitute:

Secrica 9. The Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Constroller and Attorney General shall, on and after January 1, 1898, advertise in twelve leading Journals of this State, once a week for six weeks, inviting proposals to purchase, jointly or severally, the canals of this State, on the following conditions:

First-rach lud shall be backed by a denosit with the Treasurer, as accuracy for the fulfilment of its stipulations, of the per cent of its amount in lawful money of the kinte or uniforal stocks or bonds, whereof the accountrinterest shall at all times be due and payable to the deposition as aforesaid.

and raised to any point not above them at the discretion of the purchasers.

Third—The purchasers shall coverant to keep the canals in good navigable order for not less than six months in such calendar year, under the penalty of a forfeiture to the state of one-tenth of their cost for each year of failure.

Fourth—the bids are to be scaled and helped with the Comptrolice between the lat and the Sib of August next, and they shall be opened by the State officers aforesaid on Treater, the Sth, at three o'clock if M.

Trith—On "wednesday, the 9th, the State officers aforesaid shall decide by a majority vote which amoust the bid up made are most favorable to the State, and shall accept may be shall be such as the property of the state, and shall accept may be such as the state of the state, and shall accept may be such as the state of the state, and shall accept may be such as the state of the

In the control of the

any of the canals.

Mesers. Wakeman and Bickrono opposed the proposition to sell any of the canals.

The question was taken on Mr. Wales' substitute, and seven teembers voted in the affirmative.

Mr. \*\* \*\*REET\*\* further advocated his proposition to sell

the causis.

Mr. Arrent said reference had been made to the sale of the Fennsylvania canals. He thought that unfortunate for those who advocated the sale of the New York canals. The people of Pennsylvania had suffred enormously from the monopoly this inaugurated and the high tolk imp sed.

Mr. Guerray and the sale of the Pennsylvania canals had been a hencil to that State. Governor Curtin had

money from the monopoly tors mangurated and the high told imp sed.

Mr. Guszuky said the sale of the Pennsylvania canals had been a benefit to that State. Governor Curtin had told him in this chamber that Pennsylvania would not take back her canals if she could hire them for nothing. They were doing a much larger business than ever before, and the State was never so presperous, having now a dash of twenty millions less than before the war.

Mr. Bestwern inquired of hir. Greeley what he would do with the money arising from the sale of the canals; Mr. Guszuky replied that he would pay the State debt with it and raduce the takes.

Mr. Axrat. asked Mr. Greeley if Governor Curtin told him how much the tells had been increased on the Pennsylvania canals since they were sold?

Mr. Guszuky said his proposition was that the tells should not be increased on our canals in case they were sold.

Mr. Curs of opposed the proposition to dispose of this heritage of the people. The canals were the glory of the State, They camprized our great system of internal water communication and could not be separated. They should remain the property of the State forever.

Mr. Line protested against the sale of any of the canals, and spoke at length concerning the miportance of the Oswego Canal.

Mr. Harch said the usefulness of the Pennsylvania Canal was entirely destroyed by passage over the Alleghany mountains, In Virginia the same trouble existed. We have control of the natural and easy route from the West to the East. It had been said that our canals saved the people of this State that sum in five years, or \$3,000,000 annually. Should the people consent to the asie of the canals, they would pay dearly for their folly in high tolls and exorbitant charges by railroads.

The question was then taken on Mr. Greeley's substitute, and it was lost, only six members voting in the suffirmative.

Mr. Guszux moved to amend by striking out the words "qualer its management forever," and insorting "until the people shall otherwise doclare." Lost.

Th

Finance Committee.

The following section was then taken up:-

The following section was then taken up:—
Neither the credit, money nor property of the State shall in any manner be given or loaned in sid of any individual, as octation or corporation.

Mr. Enzarca Boosas said that this section involved appropriations for charitable objects. That being the case, he hoped the section would be passed over unit the report of the Committee on Charities should be considered.

Mr. Chracu said the section did not only relate to misceilaneous charities, but to the loaning or giving money to railroads or any corporation or association whatever. In order, therefore, that the section might be now considered, he would suggest as an amendment "except for charities provided for in this constitution."

Mr. Erasrus Brooks spoke in detence of donations to charitable institutions.

Mr. Atvoke moved to substitute for the section under consideration section man of article seven of the present constitution, as follows:—

The credit of the State shall not in any manner be given or loaned to, or in aid of any individual, association or corporation.

peration.

Mr. Murray moved to further amend "that every act which imposes, continues or revises a tax, or creates a dett or a charge shall be taken by yeas and nays, and that four-fifths of all the members elected to either house in all such cases shall be necessary to constitute a querum."

nouse in an each cases stant to succeed a quorum."

Mr. Kranan spoke at length on the subject of charities. Rather than have any bitterness or strife growing out of donations to charitable or sectarian institutions, he would prefer that all such donations should be cut off, so as to let all interested take care of their own institutions. He concluded by moving that the section under consideration be passed over until the report of the Committee on Charities should come up for discussions.

Section twelve was then taken up. It is as follows:—
The State may, to meet carnal deficite or failures in revenue or for unexpected expenses not provided, temporarily contract debts, but such debts, direct and contingent, at if y or in the aggregate, shall not at any time exceed \$1,000,000, and the moneys arising from the loans creating such debts shall be applied to the purposes for which they were obtained, or to repay the debt so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

Mr. Tilden moved to add the following:—

And such temporary debts shall in all cases be provided for at the earliest practicable period, and shall be paid within two years after they are contracted. This was adopted.

Mr. Evants moved to add the following:

But this section shall not restrain the Legislature from making any loan that may be required for the enlargement, completion or improvement of any of the canals of the State whatever, and so far as it may be necessary upon of such commediate the business to be decessary upon of such making the state of the state o

The Convention reassembled at hair-past seven o'clock, toosideration of the reports on the finances and the canals was resumed in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. McDenato moved to amend the section providing that no debts chair be contracted unless authorized by law, for some single work to be specified therein, by adding—

largement, improvement or completion of the canals by this state, or any one or more of them, the suppless constitution of the canals by this state, or any one or more of them, the suppless canal shall have need only impose and provide for the collection of a direct annual tax to pay, and sudicient to pay, the deficiency of such debt, after the application of said revenues, within eighteen years.

Mr. Larnam moved to amend so that no such debt shall be contracted unless it shall be authorized by a law for improving or completing the canals or any of them.

them.

After debate on the amendment, without coming to a vote, progress was reported and leave was granted to sit again.

At twenty minutes to nine o'clock the Convention adjourned.

The object of this early adjournment was for the pur-

### NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

THE LIQUER QUESTION.—The Common Council being unable to dispose of the large number of vetoes to

ACCIDENT AT THE NEW JERSEY RAILROAD DEPOT. -Henry ACCIDENT AT THE NEW JERSEY RAILEGAD DEPOT.—Henry Dalton, an employe at the freight office adjoining the railroad depot, was in the act of pushing a car off the track to clear the way for an approaching train, yesterday morning, when the engine of the express train coining up, knocked him down, the wheel passing over his right foot. His left leg was also broken. The unfortunate man was conveyed to his residence in Now York, and it is feared one leg must be amputated. He had been warned of the danger in which he placed himself.

Among the business transacted were the trials of a few members of the force, the decision in each case being rea-rved. Hugh Killeen, an old and efficient officer, lately aid to the cheft, tendered his resignation as well as patroiman John Clos, both of which were accepted.

ALLEGED VIGILATION OF THE REVENUE LAWS. -Two men who crossed over from New York were arrested yesterday afternoon and lodged in the police station to await an examination before Commissioner Jackson. They are charged with pedding clears without license. Over one thousand seven hundred were found in their posses-

REFUBLICAN MASS MEETING.—The republicans of this city held a largely attended meeting at Waller's Opera House last evening. The large ball was crowded to excess. The arguments advanced by the speakers were plain party were received with applause. The campaign has party were received with applause. The campaign has now been fairly inaugurated, the democracy having held a mass meeting last week, as reported in the HERALD at the time. This meeting is the first republican one of the campaign, and as the charter election in this city comes of in three weeks a lively time is expected in the interim. The result of the charter election in this city has had a marked influence on the State election for the last few years.

Essux County Counts -The only case of importance before the courts yesterday was a suit of Nicholas Gerber vs. Charles Enz. The plaintiff is a manufacturer of Limburger cheese at Wheeling, Cook county, Illinois, and the defendant is a saloon keeper at Nowark. Action was taken to recover \$359 71, the amount of a check given by Enz to Gerbr and to recover \$250 25, a sum due the planntif from defendant on a book account. The case is in the hands of a jury.

Co-operative Movement.—The browers of Newark have formed a co-operative association. Frank Rich was elected President, and Henry Hausling and Fritz Volz Directors. A brewery in the Twelfith ward has been purchased, and business will be at once commenced. MEETING OF WORKINGMEN.—A meeting of the Newark workingmen was held at Library Hali, on Tuesday night, to consider the interests of the body. Speeches were made by Mr. Burke, of New York city, and Mr. were made by Mr. Barke, of New York city, and Mr. Hagan, of Jersoy City. It was then resolved to appoint a committee of two from each ward "to ask, at the hands of the New Jersey Legislature, such legislation as will protect mechanics in their wages against the conspiracies of capitalists, and will guarantee to every mechanic the right to fix with his brother mechanic the wages of their labor, without fear of prosecution for conspiracy."

Mithurn.

THE SHOOTING AFFAIR.—It seems that the man Nevins who was shot by Mr. Gibbs, is a respectable citizen of South Grange, and foreman of Mr. D. B. Connett's hat shop at Milburn. On Monday night he undertook to shop at Milburn. On Monday night he underlook to get into the shop, but mistook his way, entering the gate of Mr. Gibba' yard. The latter heard him and became so much excited that he fired without giving say niarm. Several attempts had previously been made by thieves to effect an entrance into his house. The wounded man is recovering, he having only received a flesh wound in the groin. The excitement is Milburn was intense until the truth became known the day after the shooting.

Paterson.

LATING OF A CORNER STONE.-The interesting core nony of laying the corner stone of the new M. E. church of Totowa, took place yesterday afternoon. The services were performed by the pastor, Rev. J. W. Coie, and Revs. Lockwood and Burr, the orator, Rev. Mr. Pierce and others, and were witnessed by a large congregation. The building is to be 35 by 55 feet area, with a basement some 11 feet high, the ceiling of the main room to be 24 feet high.

TRENTON POLITICS.—The City Republican Executive Committee assembled last night under the most mauspi-cious circumstances. After the meeting had been called to order, one member inquired the object of the committee and its duties. He was told it was to procure a more thorough organization of the several wards, and to determine when those ward meetings should be convened. It was moved that the committee be disbanded; others advised them to wait a little longer. They arrived at no definite conclusion and adjourned size die.

As INTERESTING CASE.—The case of Kelly vs. The Worcester Mutual Insurance Company, which has been before the Superior Court this week, is of interest to quite a large class of property holders. The building of the plaintiff was insured by the defendants in the usual form and was destroyed by fire. The company declined to pay the insurance on the ground that the contract in the policy had been violated and broken by the plaintiff in allowing an Hiegal business—the sale of Intoxicating Hiquors—to be carried on in the premises by the plaintiff shorther. The general facts were agreed upon, and the jury were called on to answer two questions—was the plaintiff aware that his brother had no license? Both questions were answered by the jury in the affirmative, and the case was decided in favor of the defendant. Exceptions were taken by the plaintiff's counsel, and the case will go to the Supreme Court.—Worcester Spy. Rept. 13.

# THE REIGN OF EBONY IN THE SOUTH

The Real Meaning of the Reconstruction Acts

The Real Menning of the Reconstruction Acts of Congress.

[From the Round Table.]

The plain meaning of the pseudo-Reconstruction acts of Congress, now being pushed to their most merciless consummation, is simply this:—First—For position in the South the entire negro population and such whites as may unite with them in supporting the radical party in Congress. Second—To prohibit the registration of the vast majority of the whites who have a real fixerest in the quiet and prosperity of the country. Third—To submit to the voters of the States thus registered the question whether they will or will not hold a convention for the reconstruction of their States under the Congressional plan. Under this mode of procedure it may be seen what a hopeful future lies before the South and the whole country. Either the States will vote for convention or for no convention; for the present millitary rule, with all its disadvantages, at least affords protection, while reconstruction such as has been perpetrated in the State of Tennessee gives little protection but to negro brigands. The radical whites and the negro voters who are interested in subverting all decent rule and authority will of course unite in favor of convention. Now, suppose—although the case is hardly possible—that the convention is by such a mockery of suffrage rejected. Then the radicals will avail themselves of the ray of Southern contumacy; Mr. Stevens' 'mild confication' is brought into play; the South is wholly ruined by this vitalianous afrecity for merely saying, as our generous Congress has invited her to say, that she prefers the rule of military saturbs to the harder rule of unitary saturbs to the larder rule of unitary saturbs to the larder rule of unitary saturbs to the harder rule of unit

White Folks Must Take a Back Sent. Thus writes a negro to the New Orleans Timez.—In a few years it will not be a question whether there will be schools for colored children, but it will be whether white children will be admitted to our institutions of learning. The bottom rail is on top, and Yankees, as well as all the minority, must take a back seat.

Is not this Treasonable Talk.

The Mobile Times of September 11, says the following language was used at a late meeting of the Loyal League in that city by its President, Mr. Gustavus Horton:—"We have at last reached the time when our Leagues will be able to do active service for the good cause. The arch traitor, Johnson, and his military pupper, Graut, have conspired to rob this revolution of its legitimate fruits, and undo the great work of President Lincoln. But they are mistaken. General Grant is not the liberator of your race; he had it butchered on every occasion, to spars his Dutch and Irish hirelings, and, knowing he cannot get your votes, he turns to those mercenaries for support. He will, however, soon find that the colored citzens, led by lainful and devoted friends, will rase against him a storm which will sweep him and his alies from the field quicker than did the rebels at Shiloh. But you must be prepared; look to your arms, and be ready to defend, with your best heart's blood, the freedom you have so valorously conquered."

Ebony Frauds in Georgia.

[From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph.]

It has been given out—we shrewdly asspect for effect—that the registry in this State shows a white majority of some 18,000. We seriously question this statement, and for two or three reasons. First, without having made any accurate calculation as the vote has been reported from time to time in the papers, our general impression, from the statement given to the public, is that the blacks have a clear majority. In the second place there is a motive with the Southern black republicans to misrepresent and deceive both the North and the South until after the efection. In the third place orders have been issued from headquarters that the registry shall not be exposed or its contents given to the press.

A despatch published in a Northern paper gives the following as the nearly complete registration in Georgia (September 4):—

Whites.

89,802

Colored.

93,882

Total. 183,574

Total 3,790

Whereupen the Macon paper discourses as follows:

Now let honest men read this and judge for themselves. The registry in Georgia has gone for the negroes, and, what is more, it was intended from the beginning that it should be so. But we also call attention to the manifest frand of this registry in Georgia. The negrees whose names are down are not in the State; for it is a universally conceded fact that except in the few counties where there are large towns, the black population has diminished throughout the State. Numbers went into Tennossee where food was cheap, and many thousands, chelly men, emigrated to the West. A much fairer estimate of the voting strength would be one in seven, and if we adopt that rule we have, according to the registry, an increase of about 186,000 in the negroes of the State since 1860.

(From the Jackson (Miss.) Clar on (conservative) Sept.12.)
When persons holding influence more or less potent in a political organization which is seeking power in the commonwealth to frame its laws, desiberately arow that it is their intention to exercise it mulclously and meanly for the persecution, punishment and robery of a large class of its neople—to descent the memory of the dead

A Plank from the Louislana Ebony Platform A Plank from the Lonislana Ebony Platform. Resolved, The radical ropoblican party of Louislana hereby guarantees that as the newly enfranchised citizens constitute a majority of the party, at tenst one-half of the nominations to the elective offices, as well so one-half the appointed officers, shall be taken from that class, and no distinction be made whether and nominees and appointees were born free or not, provided all nominees and appointees shall be loyal, capable and honest.

In accordance with the above resolva, eight of the nine Recorders of New Orleans just elected are blacks. The Recorders there have the same authority as the Folice Justices of the city of New York.

Declaration of an Ebony Candidate for Con-

Says one Finckling, a colored candidate for Congress from the First Congressional district of Georgia:—"If the colored man is worthy of and entitled to the elective franchine, it is very clear that he is also entitled to a place in politics." Decrease of Southern Population.

The authorities of Mississippi provided for taking the census of that State last year, a statement of the result of which receally appeared in the Jankson Clarkon. The figures are suggestive. The total population in 1866 was as follows:— 

Total Sol, 213
The actual decrease of population during the six years, from 1860 to 1866, was therefore;—
Whites 66,146

Total 75,555

The ratio of increase from 1850 to 1800 of whites was about twenty per cont, and of blacks something more than forty per cent. Under this ratio of increase during the past six years, there should have been a population in Mississippi of 854,000 instead of 724,000, which shows a 1000 of population by a failure to increase of 230,000. This added to the natural loss, aggregaes a total loss of population of 305,000 in the space of six years. Of this loss the whites suffered to the extent of 52,000, and the blacks 264,000.

Thus it will be seen that Mississippi emerged from the war minus nearly a third of a million of her people, one-quarter of a million being blacks. Instead of increasing, as pravious to the war, she commenced the retrograde march, giving up nearly one-tenth of the population she held at the commencement of the war. These figures should arrest the attention, not only of the people of Mississippi, but the statesmen of the country.

With the exception of Texas, we feel confident all the other un-reconstructed States are in a condition similar to Mississippi in this respect.

A DETERMINED OPPONENT TO RABROADS.—An old farmer in Ramsoy county, Minn., named O'Conner, destermed that a railrona should not be built on his land, took an old blunderbuss and droes off the laborers who had commonced to break ground. The atterney of the had commonced to break ground. The atterney of the head commonced to break ground. The atterney of the head to have been to be a substantially and the strong of the head o